

# BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT

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## Today Is Booster Day for the "Millers." Everybody Turn Out and Make It a Record Breaker. Boost

### THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican National convention wound up its labors late last Saturday evening, in a two-ring style. The credentials committee reported in favor of all the Taft delegates in the contests, and they were seated by the convention. When that had been done and the temporary organization had been made permanent, Henry Allen of Kansas, representing the Roosevelt delegates, notified the convention that they could not stand for the work of the convention, and would refuse, while not actually leaving the hall, to vote on any further questions.

On the adoption of the platform and on the nominations they refrained. The vote on the adoption of the platform was, ayes 688, nays 47, not voting, 348. On this question some of the Roosevelt states voted. The nomination of Taft was made on the first ballot, the vote standing, Taft, 661, Roosevelt 107, Cummins 17, La Follette 41, Hughes 2, absent 6, present but not voting 344. For Vice President Sherman was renominated on the first ballot, the vote being, Sherman 597, Hadley 14, Borah 21, Gillette 1, Beveridge 2, Merriam 20, not voting 352.

The Roosevelt delegates held a separate convention later and nominated the colonel for President, but made no nomination for Vice President. The Kansas delegation, which stood 2 for Taft and 18 for Roosevelt, while no mention is made of the states that participated in the new convention, as they refused to vote after the credentials committee's report, no doubt attended the Roosevelt meeting. Gov. Stubbs is mentioned as having been there, and William Allen White, the new member of the National Committee, resigned, and is a member of the committee for the new party. Just what attitude the Republicans of Kansas will assume is hard to say, inasmuch as they are generally strong for Roosevelt. No ticket can be put in the primary ballots by the new party in this state, but by the petition route they can set on the ballot for the fall election as an independent party. There might be strenuous times ahead for the Kansas Republicans.

The probable action of the Kansas Progressives is voiced by Gov. Stubbs in the following interview in the Topeka Capital:

Governor Stubbs is for Roosevelt. He says he will continue to be for Roosevelt.

But he is not in favor of a "third party" in Kansas. He declares it is unnecessary.

Governor Stubbs returned Monday from Chicago after a strenuous two weeks. He was immediately besieged by newspaper men and interested Republicans. Everyone wanted to know some of the intimate details of the convention and of the Governor's position.

"I take the position," he said, "that Roosevelt is the Republican nominee. I intend to support him as the nominee. He is the nominee of a majority of the legally elected delegates to the national convention. The nomination was absolutely stolen. It was the roughest kind of a deal through which Taft was nominated and I do not believe Kansas will recognize a candidate for the presidency named in that manner."

"At least one hundred Roosevelt delegates who were entitled to their seats without any question were ousted by the national committee and Taft delegates were substituted. It was plain to everyone that it was a daylight robbery. Some of the contests were brought without Roosevelt's knowledge. They were district and state affairs. Some of them were doubtful and some of the contested places belonged to Taft men. But at least a hundred were stolen."

"Roosevelt was as fair as a man could be. He told his members of the committee to make no fight for delegates where the evidence did not show that he was plainly entitled to them. No one could object to the fair position Mr. Roosevelt took."

When the governor returned to Topeka he was not sure just how he would proceed in order to give Roosevelt a chance at the election.

"The details and the legal end will have to be worked out later," he said. "All I know is that Roosevelt is the nominee of a majority of the legally elected delegates; that Kansas is for him, and that he or his electors are entitled to a place on

### DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

As we go to press, Thursday afternoon, the Democratic National convention is working on committee reports and it is expected that the order of nominations will come late this afternoon. The convention has not been an altogether tame affair, but nothing developed like it did at Chicago. Bryan, who opposed the election of Judge Parker of New York as temporary chairman, lost before the national committee, the vote being 31 for Parker to 20 for James of Kentucky and 2 for O'Gorman of New York. The contest was carried to the floor of the convention, where, after Bryan, with an eloquent speech had placed Senator Kern in nomination, the latter made an appeal to Parker to unite with him for a progressive candidate. Parker declined to do so, whereupon Kern withdrew his name and presented that of Bryan. The vote on the proposition was 579 for Parker and 506 for Bryan, the Clark forces generally lining up with the Parker crowd. Bryan was then offered the chairmanship of the committee on platform, but declined, Senator Kern being then chosen. Bryan and O'Gorman were appointed a sub-committee to draft the platform. Of the James has been chosen for permanent chairman. At the session Wednesday evening the unit rule was abrogated, the vote being 565 to 495. This was a Wilson-Bryan victory, as the Clark-New York lunch was lined up in favor of the unit rule. On both roll calls the Kansas delegation lined up solidly with the Bryan side of the house.

### KANSAS GET TITANIC TAXES.

The first inheritance tax payment to Kansas as the result of the Titanic disaster April 15, was paid to the state treasurer by the administrator of the estate of Washington A. Roebeling of Treanton, N. J. Mr. Roebeling, one of the famous family of wire makers and bridge builders, died in the wreck, and his father, Charles A. Roebeling, was named as his sole heir and administrator of the estate. Washington Roebeling owned a thousand shares of stock in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. The stock was listed at \$100,000 and the estate paid a tax to Kansas of \$2,370.

It is expected that Kansas will receive from forty to fifty thousand dollars in inheritance taxes as a result of the Titanic wreck. It is known that the owners of over 1 million dollars worth of stock in Kansas railroads went down in the Titanic.

### WEATHER REPORT.

Following is a record of the rainfall, for week ending June 19, 1912:

| Date    | Rainfall in inches | Character of day |
|---------|--------------------|------------------|
| June 13 | 0.10               | Clear            |
| June 14 |                    | Clear            |
| June 15 |                    | Clear            |
| June 16 |                    | Cloudy           |
| June 17 | 0.80               | Cloudy           |
| June 18 | 0.15               | Clear            |
| June 19 | 0.01               | Clear            |
| Total   | 1.06               |                  |

ISAAC PRITCHARD,  
Cooperative Observer.

the ballot. That can be worked out. And it will be worked out."

The governor stated that he understood in some states Taft would not be recognized as the nominee.

"I have been told that an effort will be made to keep his name off the ballot in Nebraska," he said. "I don't know what will be done in Kansas. I do not believe a third party is needed here. It is needed only in the states where the reactionary element is in control. In Kansas we are already progressive. We have here just what a third party would be expected to accomplish in the other states. I heard Roosevelt tell at least 15,000 people in Lancaster, O., that what he wanted to do with the national government is what we have done here in Kansas."

The governor was in conversation with several people over the long distance telephone Monday evening. However, he refused to say when any movement would be started to carry out the plans that are being perfected.

Later in the day the governor filed his petitions as a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

"I am a Republican," he said, "and am for Roosevelt for president because he had a majority of the legally elected delegates."

### SUMMARY OF PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 22.—A summary of the platform adopted at the regular convention, follows:

The Republican party assembled by its representatives in national convention, declares its unchanging faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people. We renew our allegiance to the principles of the Republican party and our devotion to the cause of Republican institutions established by the fathers.

This was the opening clause of the platform adopted today by the Republican convention. The document pledges the party to legislation to protect public health, not only by the national government but by the several states, to limit labor of women and children, to protect wage earners in dangerous positions, to enact generous workman's compensation laws.

The platform comes out strongly for independent courts and promises to uphold the authority and integrity of the courts, both state and federal, and to insist that their powers shall be preserved inviolate.

Among things advocated are: World-wide peace and closer relation between nations; settlement of international disputes in an international court of justice; the enforcement of the interstate commerce act. The party is pledged to oppose special privilege and monopoly.

Legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust laws is recommended. On the tariff, the belief in a protective act is reaffirmed. The work of the tariff board is praised as the only correct manner in which to determine whether the tariff is too high.

Another plank is devoted to the cost of living and it is asserted the high cost of living has not been caused by a protective tariff and that the party will support a prompt and scientific inquiry into the causes that bring about the increased cost of living.

A sound banking and currency law and safe banking methods are advocated. Authoritative investigation of the agricultural credit societies in other countries is urged.

Civil service is praised and the Republican party pledges itself to maintain the law while a federal liability law to extend to all government employees is favored.

Under campaign contributions it is suggested that legislation to prohibit corporations from contributing funds be passed. Conservation of natural resources is praised as a Republican policy.

Parcels post is favored, while another plank approves action taken by the president to force foreign countries to recognize American citizens.

The maintenance of an adequate navy and a merchant marine is strongly favored. Flood prevention in the Mississippi valley is urged, and the platform declares for federal aid for the states in the work of flood prevention. Reclamation of arid land is urged as a liberal river and harbor policy.

The platform favors a liberal policy toward Alaska and the work of the Republican party in the Philippines is praised.

The party is pledged to the enactment of laws that "will give relief from the constantly growing evil of induced or undesirable immigration."

Safety at sea, in forcing vessels to carry ample life saving apparatus, economy and efficiency in government and other items are included.

The administration of President Taft is heartily endorsed.

### BASE BALL.

Out of the last eight games played the Millers have won 6. Going some, hey? Some ball team, huh? "Leave it to Alf." At Manhattan last Thursday, week ago, they closed the series by defeating Moore's home 4 to 0. They started in by winning at Salina, 7 to 6, losing the second game, however, 0 to 2, but winning the third game, a fourteen inning endurance run, 7 to 6. They opened at home Monday with Salina, celebrating their return by winning 6 to 3. On Tuesday a double header was pulled off, and to make the visitors feel good permitted them to win the first game 4 to 6, and then shut them out in the next game, 4 to 0, repeating the shut-out pill on Wednesday, 2 to 0. Plympton pitched the last two games, giving two passes, and only three hits in the 16 innings. Some work!

### DAN RILEY DEAD.

James Daniel Riley, one of the well known colored young men of the county, died Thursday evening at the Riley home on the south side from consumption. Dan was one of the best liked young colored men in the town, a quiet, unostentatious sort of boy, always ready to do a favor and to assist in any way he could. A few years ago he contracted tuberculosis and the last year or so had been in a very feeble condition. Dan was born October 5, 1876, in Baltimore, Maryland, and brought to this county when a youngster, by his parents. The funeral services will be held Sunday, June 23, from the A. M. E. church, this city. He leaves as relatives Riley Gardner, Josephine Gardner, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Elsie Tonzodo, Josie Riley, George Riley, Mrs. Wesley Roberts.

### OBITUARY.

Emory Worthington Chaffee was born in Barry, Orleans county, New York, April 16, 1837, and departed this life June 22, 1912, at the age of 75 years, 2 months and 6 days.

Mr. Chaffee was married, September 6, 1857, to Mary Jane Mercer, and they lived at Alden, New York, until the year 1877, when they came to Barton county, Kansas, and lived on the same farm where he died for nearly thirty-five years. To them were born five children, of whom four survive him. He leaves to mourn his departure a bereaved widow, two sons and two daughters, Celista, Hollis Mercer, George Adna, Bertha Augusta, the wife of Frank J. Sipes; thirteen grand-children and one great grand-child; one sister, Mrs. J. M. Johnson, of Alden, N. Y., besides a host of friends.

He bore his sickness with good cheer, the two daughters and wife being at his bedside till the last.

### WOOD IN BAD.

Frank Wood is in bad. Not our esteemed commissioner, however, but another Frank Wood. Some four years ago he was nabbed down at St. John for dispensing the liquid that fills the human being with a desire to do a number of things not in the catalogue, and which is dispensed against the constitution of the sovereign state of Kansas, U. S. A. He was arrested at Larned at the time, but on his way to St. John, via the eastern connection, he saw something just east of Ellinwood that he wanted and notwithstanding the speed of the train—some thirty miles an hour—he made his exit from the car through an open window. Thence, he hiked, going to Illinois. Thinking Father Time had dimmed the memory of Kansas officers the said Wood returned, and without the usual amount of good judgment, went to work down about Stafford. The result, Sheriff Dalley got him, the district court was in session about fifteen minutes Monday morning, Mr. Wood is relieved of his citizenship for six months and is asked to pay a bill of costs besides.

Moral—Time dims the memory of Kansas, only politically.

RIVERSIDE PARK—HUTCHINSON

The show at Riverside Park at Hutchinson is said to be even above the usual high standard set by this popular amusement resort. There are four vaudeville acts on the program besides the motion pictures. The feature act on the bill is Rappi, who juggles everything from a small piece of paper to a large Krupp shell with such skill and dexterity that makes the audience all spellbound while he performs his stunts.

Beginning next week, the Wonderful Musical Comedy Co., that is now making a hit at Wichita, will put on a series of musical movements, changing bills twice a week. The management is making arrangements to furnish good entertainment for anyone who comes to the city on the Fourth of July. There will be special attractions on the grounds and three free shows in the theater at 3:30, 8:00 and 9:30 p. m., with a big fire works display in between the evening shows.

Louis Omer came down from Kismet last week to attend to the closing of the sale of his property on Holland street.

Mrs. Ernest Beaman and son have gone to Mitchell, S. D., to visit her brother, G. R. Morris, who formerly lived in this county.

### VITAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

(By C. H. Tavenner)

Washington, June 24.—It is in order to be convinced that the present policy of high protection is a mistake, the American public simply demands evidence that the workers in the highly protected industries receive no protection whatever, then the country will go overwhelmingly Democratic this fall. The evidence is accessible.

The Lawrence, Mass., strike revealed that the men, women and children workers in the woolen mills—the most highly protected of all the industries—receive \$5, \$6 and \$7 a week wages for full time. The Stanley committee showed that the workers in the blast furnaces of the steel mills—the second most highly protected industry—work 12 hours a day, seven days a week, and are miserably treated and underpaid.

And now comes the most damning revelations of all, in the report of the New York Factory Investigation commission, showing that there are 269,000 women at work in the highly protected factories of New York cities, and that the average weekly wage of these women toilers is \$5. The proprietors of the factories told the investigators time and again that they used women in place of men wherever possible, "as they are cheaper and do not strike for better wages or conditions."

The report of this commission has been verified by independent investigators employed by a big New York newspaper. Here are some of the ways the factory and mill owners "protect American workingmen":

Bore's fingers, when cut off in "punch" machines in the metal working shops, are quoted at \$200; amputated singly they are worth \$150.

Women, some gray haired, stand in the slaughter houses ten hours daily, stripping pork and making sausages. Women, some young and others old work at cone making in the steel and iron foundries and breathe the poisonous carbon monoxide gas, liberated by ovens in the same shops.

Women polish marble with corrosive acids in many of the marble shops, work that would tax the strength of robust men.

Women, as a rule, work immediately before and within two weeks after they give birth to children, that they may support the little ones after they come into the world; they cannot afford to lay off.

Many thousands of children are legally employed long hours, doing the work of adults. Children can do some classes of work as fast as men and they work much cheaper, their wages being \$3 and \$4 a week. In one factory the entire output is the work of children, the only adult about the place being the owner.

Query: The manufacturers who use their help this way receive excessive protection on the plea that they desire to "protect" their employees. Since they are NOT protecting their employees, why should they be permitted to enjoy monopolies on their products, which enable them to build up enormous fortunes by overcharging the consumers of the nation?

### Biggest Issue of All.

How is the cost of living to be reduced? This is by far the most important question before the American people. Its solution is far more vital than the identity of the next president. Under the present system of excessive protection, all the people are growing poorer, while a comparative handful of men are growing richer every year by millions. Extravagance and poverty, the history of the world shows, never did make good bed fellows in a republic, especially in a cradle of liberty. Because of the ever increasing prices of the necessities of life, many hard-working poor are becoming dissatisfied and are turning to socialism.

Thus it is obvious that the high cost of living problem must be solved. And the earlier the better for this republic. Which party will settle it, the Republican party or the Democratic party? The Republican theory has always been that the heavier the tariff tax on the things eaten, worn and used by the people, the better for that people. The Democratic theory is that to reduce taxation is to reduce prices. The people must choose between the two policies, the policy of protection or the policy of merely enough tariff to raise sufficient revenue to run the government.

Why Slight Good Roads?

The United States spends annually

### REMEMBER IDA B. CRANE?

A Woman Who in 18 Years Made \$240 Grow into \$25,000.

A Missouri woman who, it is said, was for a time a resident of this city, has made a big fortune through the careful dealing in land and a record to be proud of. The Kansas City Post tells of her in a recent issue, as follows:

"The accumulation of \$25,000 in eighteen years, in addition to educating two children, with an original capital of \$240 is not an easy matter. However, that is the accomplishment of Mrs. Ida B. Crane, who was left a widow with two small children eighteen years ago. That was in Bethany, Mo. Now Mrs. Crane is in Kansas City with her son, who is her business partner, selecting a stock of furniture for a new store which she will open next fall in Atchison, Kans. or Springfield, Mo.

Mrs. Crane's first venture was the purchase for \$700 of eight acres of farm land near Lamar, Mo., where she taught school after the death of her husband. She made the first payment with the \$240 which was left her. She leased forty acres for 3 years, at \$4 an acre, but the tenant did not pay rent enough to meet the taxes. Then she had the land cleared, giving half the timber for the cutting.

A saw mill owner was given half the remainder for turning the logs into lumber, and what was left was used to build a house and barn. Everything but the doors and shingles were made from the timber cut from the land. After seven years she sold out at a profit of \$1,800.

From Lamar she went to Great Bend, Kan., where she taught school again and conducted a small store. Then she went to Butler Mo. There she bought land and traded it for a hotel. She sold the hotel for \$7,000 and bought another at Nevada. It was sold at a big profit.

A year ago she built a new \$7,000 dwelling at Independence.

"The only way you can make a success," Mrs. Crane said, "is to keep your wits about you at all times."

Mrs. Crane's daughter is 20 years old and holds four diplomas. Mrs. Crane has apartments temporarily at 1240 Broadway.

### BON TON CHANGES HANDS.

Ornh D. Fair, proprietor of the Floral Shop which has been located in the Johnson & Dodge Drug Store has purchased the Bon Ton ice cream and confectionery store and will combine the two stores. The Floral Shop will make the Bon Ton one of the prettiest stores to be found anywhere in the state.

\$95,000,000 for the maintenance of a standing army, \$125,000,000 annually for its naval establishment, \$30,000,000 annually for improvement of rivers and harbors, and \$4,000,000 annually for diplomatic representatives abroad.

But the United States government spends nothing annually for the construction and improvement of public highways.

The Democratic House, however, has passed a bill providing for the expenditure of from \$10,000,000 to \$18,000,000 annually for the improvement of the country's roads, and if the Republican Senate does not chloroform the measure in committee, the Sixty-second Congress will have inaugurated a public policy which will permit the farmers of the country to receive a just share of the benefits of the vast government expenditures.

### History Repeats Itself.

If the Republican party is swept from power on November 5 because of its failure to keep its tariff promises, it will not be the first time that the tariff operated to the same end for the party of protection.

During the war the tariff had been elevated to the skies but afterwards the Democrats tried to have it reduced. By 1880 the Republicans had to notice the demand. They promised downward revision, but in 1882 passed a bill making only slight reductions. The public got mad—just like it is now over the Payne-Aldrich bill—and in 1884 defeated the party and elected Cleveland.

When the Republicans got into power again they boosted the tariff which had been lowered by the Democrats. Prices of necessities went up, the rank and file became indignant, and in 1892 again made Cleveland their president.